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varying chemical action of fixing agents; (4) solvent action of materials used in fixation and imbedding; (5) varying effects of chemical reaction between basic or acid stains and the different cell structures; and (6) effect of subjecting tissues to the temperatures necessary in manipulation. The author used an elaborate series of checks in control of the studies.

TRYPANSOME INFECTION IN MAMMALS

Lanfranchi (Atti. R. Ac. Linc. 1916, pp. 369-73) believes that *Trypanosoma brucei*, *T. gambiense* and *T. vodiense* can pass from the blood of a pregnant mother into the milk; and that by the first two, at least, the foetus may also be infected in the same way.

IMPROVING TECHNIC FOR SHOWING DETAILS OF DIVIDING CELLS

Allen (Anat. Rec., July, 1916), as the result of a series of critical experiments to perfect the technic for demonstrating the details of mitosis in the central nervous system and in the testis of the albino rat, without producing distortion of adjacent tissues, offers the following suggestions:—

“For cytological work, the slightest gain at any point in the technic is worth working for.

“Very gradual changes of fluids, agitation of fluids during changing, and slow infiltration appear essential in order to get the best results from any fixative.

“The addition of a low percentage of urea to fixing fluids results in sharpening the chromosomes and preserving the structure of the achromatic nuclear material. It may help the penetration of the fluids.

“Picro-formol-acetic mixtures are more effective when used at about 38° C. Cold is detrimental.

“Flemming’s fluid is more effective if used at 0° C. or a few degrees lower.

“Flemming’s fluid is of no value as a brain fixative at any temperature. At times (if urea is added) it isolates metaphase and anaphase chromosomes in spermatocytes somewhat better than any